Appendix B: Management Zone Descriptions

The NCA would be subdivided into three management zones, the Front Country Zone, the Rustic Zone, and the Wilderness Zone. Zones are designations that represent landscapes, visitor use patterns, and management philosophy. Managers use zones to establish criteria to provide guidance on how best to meet management objectives. The establishment of zones considers patterns of visitor use, visitor expectations, and resource characteristics and sensitivity. Within a zone, varying management techniques are prescribed to insure the conservation, protection, and enhancement of resources, as well as traditionally public uses. Zoning as a management tool assists BLM in the plan implementation process by setting a framework within which day to day management decisions are made. Certain actions may be appropriate in one zone, but unacceptable in another zone. Stipulations for the issuance of Special Recreation Permits, or the management of dispersed recreation, could be based upon zone boundaries and management criteria. Zones would benefit resource management by providing guidance for broad geographical areas. This guidance would cover both visitor use and resource protection.

Front Country Zone

The Front Country Zone would correspond to the drivable playa of the Black Rock Desert and portions of the associated dune areas that receive high levels of visitor use. Small areas near Steven's Camp and in the Soldier Meadows area would also be included because of existing high levels of visitor use or the presence of structures. This zone would receive most of the visitor use and would represent the area where most large commercial permits would be issued. Likewise, this area represents the zone where other BLM management actions including necessary on-site visitor services would be most noticeable. Subject to area and route designations, access to and within the zone would generally not be limited to any type of vehicle.

Visitor Experience

Visitors to the Front Country Zone would almost certainly encounter other visitors throughout the peak season, but would still find solitude during off-season periods. Opportunities to affiliate with other users in primitive campgrounds or undeveloped sites would be available. Although subtle, evidence of BLM management would be noticeable. Self-reliance would only be of moderate importance, with relatively low levels of challenge and risk. Visitors to these areas would only need to make a short time commitment with short drive times and no need to stay overnight. Access for people with disabilities would be difficult and challenging.

Resource Condition or Character

The probability of encountering BLM staff in the Front Country Zone would be high. Visitors, sites, vehicle travel, and evidence of BLM activity would be managed to ensure resource protection and public safety. Onsite controls such as vehicle barriers, educational outreach, and delineated use areas would be most evident in this zone. This zone would be primarily natural, but sights and sounds of other users and BLM resource management activity could be evident, especially on the playa during high use periods. Where visitor uses impact resources, the response would typically be to confine visitor uses to specific sites within the area, hardening drivable areas and restricting use on restored sites.

Appropriate Activities or Facilities

This zone would be comprised of heavily visited areas, developed areas, and heavily visited attraction sites such as Stevens Camp and the Soldier Meadows Hot Spring Complex. The Front Country zone would be accessible by conventional motorized vehicles including sedans, trailers, RVs and some motor homes. Large group sites could be available throughout this zone. Primitive campgrounds could be used to concentrate uses in appropriate locations and minimize impacts to sensitive resources. Interpretation and educational opportunities would be emphasized in this zone, but on-site developments would be minimized where other outreach

techniques prove effective. Informational signage could be used to explain resource management or points of interest. Occasional sanitary facilities could be located in the Front Country zone to protect user health and for natural and visual resource protection. Access for people with disabilities would generally be difficult and challenging, but some developed areas would be accessible. Large scale permitted activities would be concentrated in the playa portions of this zone

The Rustic Zone

The Rustic Zone would include non-wilderness portions of the NCA where low levels of visitor use occur. Visitor use in the Rustic zone would be limited by the quality of roads and would require visitors to be experienced in off road travel. The zone would accommodate low to moderate levels of use, including groups, but visitors could expect to encounter few people, no services, primitive roads and few camping areas. Overnight camping locations near attraction areas could be limited to afford solitude and minimize resource impacts. Resource management projects would be minimally noticeable and designed to blend into the natural character of the area.

Visitor Experience

The Rustic zone designation would provide a sense of immersion in the natural environment, and would be away from cabins, equestrian facilities, and high quality roads. Though visitors to the Rustic Zone would have a high probability of experiencing solitude, closeness to nature, and tranquility, human contact could be expected during peak seasons. Opportunities to experience a high degree of challenge and risk would be available for visitors using motorized or non-motorized equipment. Visitors using this area would need to make a moderate time commitment, which would require longer drive times or overnight stays. Access for people with disabilities would be difficult and challenging. Minimum on-site controls and/or restrictions could be present but would be subtle. The probability of encountering BLM staff or evidence of BLM management would be low.

Resource Condition or Character

There would be a low probability of encountering BLM staff, even during times of peak visitation. BLM resource management activity and visitor services would be essentially unnoticeable. Minimum on site controls to manage OHV and camping uses may be present, but would be subtle. This zone would be predominately natural, and the sights and sounds of other users would be minimal. Where visitor uses impact resources, the response would generally be to close the sites to allow active or passive restoration.

Appropriate Facilities and Activities

The Rustic zone would be comprised of low or moderately visited areas adjacent to heavily visited areas. Most areas along the emigrant trails and some popular hot spring destinations would also be within the Rustic Zone. Some areas in the Rustic Zone would serve as portals to wilderness areas, and the Rustic Zone would include Wilderness access routes and wilderness boundary roads. Travel throughout the Rustic Zone would occur on primitive roads and trails where high-clearance vehicles would be needed, and 4WD would be necessary in some areas. Group sites would be available near attraction areas and at some appropriate locations along the emigrant trails. Where damage is occurring to resources, designated campsites or other means could be used to disperse uses. Rustic and rudimentary facilities would be used primarily for site protection. If fencing were required it would be designed to blend into the natural environment. Interpretation and educational outreach would be emphasized off-site or through other mediums that do not require developed facilities. In cases where other outreach mediums are not effective in preventing resource impacts, small site identification, directional signage, or interpretive signs that are sensitive to zone character could be used. Temporary informational signage could be used to explain projects or new restrictions. Abandoned facilities would only be maintained if they provide interpretive opportunities or if the properties are eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

Occasional sanitary facilities could be located to protect user health and for the protection of natural and visual resources. Class I and II special recreation permits could occur in the Rustic Zone.

The Wilderness Zone

The Wilderness Zone includes the areas that are Federally designated Wilderness as well as the Lahontan Cutthroat Trout (LCT) Area. The Wilderness Zone would offer the greatest opportunity to experience solitude and self-discovery. Contact with other visitors would be minimal in this zone and any sign of BLM resource management activity would be essentially unnoticeable.

Visitor Experience

Visitors to the Wilderness Zone would have a low probability of encountering other visitors and excellent opportunities to experience solitude, freedom, closeness to nature, and tranquility. To experience much of this zone visitors would have to make a moderate time commitment, which would require long travel times and overnight stays. The environment would offer a high degree of challenge and risk. Access to people with disabilities would be most difficult and very challenging

Resource Condition or Character

The probability of encountering BLM staff or evidence of BLM management would be low. Restrictions and management controls would not be evident after entry. Excellent opportunities for dispersed camping would be available throughout the zone. This zone would remain the most natural of the management zones. Sights and sounds of other users would be minimal and in general would only be expected adjacent to or near wilderness access or boundary routes.

Appropriate Facilities and Activities

This zone is comprised of large, sparsely visited areas, including federally designated Wilderness and un-roaded portions of the Lahontan Cutthroat Trout ISA. Travel through this zone would be by foot and horseback only. No on-site interpretive or educational development would be used. No facilities would be developed or maintained for user comfort. Abandoned facilities would only be maintained if they have been determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. Only Class I special recreation permits would occur in the Wilderness Zone.

Management Zone Description Table

	FRONTCOUNTRY	RUSTIC	WILDERNESS		
Visitor Management					
Camping	Vehicle camping would be limited to designated sites in Stevens Camp, Massacre Ranch, Soldier Meadows, and playa dunes and hummocks.	Dispersed camping allowed one half mile from designated sites.	Dispersed camping allowed one-half mile from designated sites.		
	Dispersed Camping allowed one-half mile from a designated site on the playa. Primitive campgrounds may be developed to concentrate use.	Vehicle camping would be limited to designated sites in High Rock Canyon, roaded portions of the LCT area, along Class A and B historic Trails and within playa dunes and hummocks.			
Management Controls	Most evident in this zone. Information facilities more likely at entry points to the NCA and near existing facilities within the Frontcountry Zone.	Present at minimum necessary and subtle. Limited Information Facilities	None evident after entry. No onsite controls or information facilities.		
Group Size and Length of Stay Limitations	May be imposed if adverse impacts occur.	May be imposed if adverse impacts occur.	May be imposed if adverse impacts occur.		
Campfires	Allowed only in established fire rings and in fire pans on the playa. No collection of green and standing wood	Campfires not restricted, but firepans are encouraged. No collection of green and standing wood.	Campfires not restricted, but firepans are encouraged No collection of green and standing wood.		

Facilities					
Buildings,	Maintained for public use	Maintained	Maintained only when		
Cabins, Horse	(Includes Steven's Camp,	only when	they provide		
corrals, Etc.	Massacre Ranch, Soldier	they provide	interpretive		
ŕ	Meadows)	interpretive	opportunities or are		
	May develop campsites	opportunities	eligible for the		
	including: hardened tent	or are eligible	National Register of		
	pads, fire rings, tables,	for the	Historic Places		
	potable water, etc.	National			
		Register of			
		Historic			
		Places			
		May provide			
		minimal			
		facilities such			
		as fire rings or			
		hardened tent			
		pads to define			
		designated			
		camping			
		areas.			
Sanitary	Provide adequate sanitation	Provided only	None allowed		
Facilities	facilities at selected	where			
	locations.	essential for			
		resource			
		protection.			
	Public Outreach	and Interpretation			
Outreach and	Concentrate developments	Emphasize	No on-site methods		
Interpretation	at boundaries/portals to the	off-site	allowed except when		
p	NCA or where existing	methods such	required to protect		
	structures are located.	as literature	resources.		
		and selfguided			
	Low profile signs at	trails,			
	limited	provide			
	number of trail and other	minimal			
	resource sites.	signs/kiosks			
		in areas			
	Interpretive trails and self	experiencing			
	guided tours with minimal	adverse			
	(small marker) on-site	resource			
	development.	impacts.			
	Scenic overlook with				
	interpretive materials				
	located near periphery of				

	NCA.					
	On-site interpretive panels, kiosks and public					
	educations programs.					
Special Use Permits						
Special Recreation Permits	Class I and II permitted throughout the zone.	Class I and II permitted throughout	Class I events only. (outfitters/guides)			
Film Permits	Class I,II, III, and IV allowed within the permit area of the playa. Class I and II activities permitted throughout the zone.	the zone. Class III emigrant trail tours permitted when consistent with the objectives for historic trails. Class I and II activities permitted	No competitive events Permitted. Class I permits only.			
	Class I,II, III, and IV allowed within the permit area of the playa.	throughout the zone.				
		nd Transportation	1			
Accessibility	All vehicle types	High clearance and some need for Four Wheel Drive	Horse and foot travel only			
Road Maintenance	Maintained to provide access to front country sites.	Spot Fixes to Retain traditional access.	No road maintenance – Vehicle routes will be restored to natural conditions			
Trails	Non-motorized or motorized trails may be constructed, closed, or relocated if human use results in adverse impacts. Non-motorized trails	Non-motorized trails may be constructed, closed, or relocated if human use results in	Foot and Horse trails may be constructed, closed, or relocated if human use results in adverse impacts. Non-motorized trails			
	could be developed to	adverse impacts.	could be developed to			

	separate different user specific times and locations could be designated for certain modes of travel. (ie. horseback vs. hiking) The Desert Trail would be extended through portions of this zone.	Non-motorized trails could be developed to separate different user types or specific times and locations could be designated for certain modes of travel. (ie. horseback vs. hiking) The Desert Trail would be extended	separate different user specific times and locations could be designated for certain modes of travel. (ie. horseback vs. hiking) The Desert Trail would be extended through portions of this zone.
		through portions of this zone.	
Physical Setting	Visible evidence of human uses including buildings and facilities.	Natural appearing landscape with primitive roads.	Natural landscape with little evidence of human alteration to the landscape.
Remoteness	Likely to experience sights and sounds of other visitors.	Distant sights and sounds of other visitors.	Generally out of sight and sound of other visitors.
Social Setting.	Contact with other users would be common	Little contact with other visitors.	Little or no contact with other visitors.

